

# WINCHESTER DAILY BULLETIN.

"THE WILL OF A PEOPLE RESOLVED TO BE FREE IS LITTLE LESS THAN OMNIPOTENT"

VOL. 1.

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## The Daily Bulletin.

W. J. SLATTER, Proprietor.

Terms:

\$1.50 per month, 3 ms. \$4.

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[From the Richmond Examiner.

### From the United States.

Important Meeting in New York—Demand for the Discontinuance of the War—The People Speak for Peace—The Vallandigham Affair—The Government Discouraged and Defeated.

The arrest of Vallandigham, and other atrocious acts of the administration at Washington, have aroused the conservatives of the North to a pitch of excitement never known before. Of all the meetings and resolutions put forth in the North, none have had so much the ring of the true metal as those we publish before of a late meeting in New York. The resolutions speak for themselves:

Resolved, That we reiterate our opposition to this bloody, relentless, unnecessary, and fruitless war. In our opinion it is time that the whole American people, North and South, should demand of their leaders its immediate discontinuance.

Resolved, That the arrest and detention of the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, upon a military order, as a punishment for the exercise of the right of free speech in popular discussion (which is no offence under the laws of the land,) is another step towards absolute despotism. We denounce this act, by whomsoever authorized or instigated, as a crime against the people of all the States. To resist aggression less odious, our revolutionary fathers, of every colony on the continent, made common cause, and we men of New York, sympathizing with our brethren of other States subjected to such outrages, pledge "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors," to stand by them to the last.

Resolved, That the conduct of our foreign affairs by this administration has been a series of blunders; at times blustering, and again timid; now potvaliant, and then cowardly—it has at last placed us in a position where even England dares to bully us. While we deprecate and shall continue to oppose the prosecution of the civil war pending, we require and demand that the administration shall submit to no more insults from Great Britain. To resist that insolent power, we pledge every man and every dollar required in a vigorous and successful effort to maintain the honor, the flag, and the interest of the country.

Resolved, That the paper lately issued at Albany, purporting to be the address of the Democratic members of

the Legislature, has no binding effect upon the Democratic party of this city or vicinity, because our members whose names were without authority attached to it, did not sign, and do not concur in it, because said paper advocates a continuance of the war under the policy of the administration, with all its objects, outrages, and unconstitutional purposes. We call upon the members of this city to publicly disavow it, or we shall disavow them.

Resolved, That in view of this attempt at Albany to place the Democratic party of the State, in a false position as favoring continuance of the war, we are glad to learn that the masses composing the Democratic party will meet in State Convention at an early day, to the end that they may express their own opinions upon this great question, independent of the selfish clique which has so long ruled and ruined the party organization of the Empire State.

These resolutions were followed by a number of able speeches, denouncing the Administration in the most unmeasured terms. It is enough to give a sketch of the most prominent of them.

Ex-Recorder Smith spoke in favor of the resolutions. He said there is not a despotism on the face of the earth where a man has not the right to express his views in the cause of humanity. But in this country a man who has lately occupied a high position as a man of ability, education and tried patriotism, for no cause in the world except that in a political meeting, he said to those around him, that we are engaged in a war that cannot result beneficially to us—for this his house is forcibly entered by soldiers, and he is carried away and imprisoned. He is brought before a military tribunal.

Is not treason defined by the statute? Is there any reason that the law should be trampled upon and entirely disregarded, as if they wished to show the people the power they have, and that they are not for the Constitution and law? They committed an act of outrage and violence unparalleled in the history of this or any other civilized nation since the bloody days of the French Revolution. [Applause.]—Neither this Government nor the other can stifle the voice of the millions of the people except they drown it in blood. [Applause.] Have they forgotten how Burke and Chatham, in the British Parliament denounced the American Revolution? These men were not seized and brought before a tribunal for expressing a opinion.

It is true there was a peace party. [Applause.] If ever there was a time when we should call for a cessation of those sad experiments we have been making, it is now. Some of these men who are opposed to this, if they could but hear the wails and weeping that go up all over this land; if they could understand, as they will understand by and by, that no benefit whatever is to result from this war; if they can understand that we may go on spending millions of treasure, entailing upon our children a debt which will be fearful; and if they could understand that it must result in some arrangement or other at last, they would agree with us and say: "For God's sake let us sheath the sword and make peace upon some terms or other, and stop this horrid war, which is a curse both to the North and South." [Applause.]

Hon. James Brooks said he thought a crisis had arisen in public affairs in which it is necessary for every man, as often as possible, to show himself in public in order to rebuke the existing administration. When a distinguished public man whom he knew well, whom many of them knew well, whom we all loved and revered, distinguished for his eloquence, his learning, his high attainments; distinguished above all for his moral heroism—physical heroes are abundant, but moral heroes are few and far between—when such a man has been arrested, he had felt it his duty to appear here and join in a general expression of public opinion. Mr.

Brooks related the circumstances of Mr. Vallandigham's arrest. The doors of his house had been battered down at 3 o'clock in the morning by a company of abolition soldiers, armed with muskets, and he was arrested, kidnapped from his wife and house, abstracted and carried off to Cincinnati, and incarcerated there lawlessly, tyrannically, wickedly, by the minions in power. No outrage on earth can be so gross as that. No king in Europe, not Napoleon on his throne, or the Czar of Russia even, dare violate the sacredness of a private citizen's home, and the principle is so high and holy in English law, that for five hundred years the King of England has not dared to violate it. A man's house is his castle. The doors of this man's house have been broken into by a lawless soldiery in the hour approaching morning, when man slumbers most heavily, cruelly alarming his wife and family. If such a thing were done in England, not only peasant and laborer, but the aristocrat himself, would rise in indignation to overturn an administration that dared be guilty of such an outrage. [Applause.]

And here alone has the thing been attempted in order to affright and overawe the Democracy of Ohio. Twenty-five years ago, when Napoleon was laying out the beautiful garden of the Tuilleries in Paris for the gratification of the French Nation, a miserably but dirty shanty was held some two hundred yards from the palace of the first and august Napoleon, who had six hundred thousand bayonets under his control, by an humble Frenchman, who, on being asked to sell, refused, and the august Napoleon never dared to break open the door of that little hut, so sacred was this right even in France. [Applause.] If we do not resist this now, it soon will be too late to resist it. If we do not protest against it from the beginning and on every occasion, the manacles of despotism will be soon so enchained upon us, that no human power can break them. We should carefully, within the bounds of law, create the system of agitation, continual agitation, which will arouse the people and awaken them to resistance. We should present petitions, as well as remonstrances, to the President—for the right of petition is yet left to us, poor subjects of Abraham Lincoln; we should petition our Governor, if necessary, to use his influence for the liberation of our illustrious fellow-citizen, Mr. Vallandigham. [Cheers.]

Mr. Brooks said he had received a letter this afternoon from a Brigadier General in Indiana, Gen. Haskell, in which he speaks of an article commenting on a most extraordinary war order he had issued, and says it is lucky for him (the speaker) that his paper was not published in Indiana, for he would have suppressed it very quickly. The audacity and insolence of these miserable creatures in straps and lace, the speaker would resist and denounce on every occasion and at all hazards. Republican liberty is never to be secured but by continual watchfulness. Tyranny and despotism we should resist to the utmost of our ability in and under the law. As long as they leave us the ballot box, our victory is sure, and if they do not leave us the ballot box, said Mr. Brooks, by the eternal God, I will be willing to lead any army, if you will trust to my leadership, to resist all such tyranny in active opposition.

THE CROPS.—The prospects are fine, in this section, for the largest yield, in proportion to the amount of land in cultivation, we have known for many years.

A complete battery of Napoleon guns, manufactured at the Arsenal in Marseilles, with caissons and all other appliances, was on the streets of that city the other day, bound for a certain point, where we hope it will do good service.

The age of Gen. Jackson, as given on the silver plate of his coffin, is as follows: Lieutenant General Thomas J. Jackson. Born January 21st, 1824; died May 10, 1863. He was, therefore, a little above 39 years of age.

## TELEGRAPHIC

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

RICHMOND, May 30.

The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Examiner says: Indications and intelligence from the rebel camp favor the conclusion that the city will be evacuated. The destination of the army is not known.

The same paper says that there seems no probability that the Federals are making some movement on the river. A gentleman, who left Richmond yesterday, assures us that he saw 20,000 soldiers moving down in the direction of Fort Royal.

The army of Northern Virginia is to be divided into three Corps d'Armee, commanded respectively by Longstreet, Ewell, and A. P. Hill.

RICHMOND, May 31.

Northern dates of the 21st received say that Vicksburg still held out on the morning of the 24th. Grant is hopeful of success. The number of troops in Vicksburg is from 25,000 to 30,000.

The city is full of women and children, not only original inhabitants, but others that came in from the surrounding country for safety.

The Cincinnati Dispatch of the 27th says that the Rebel report of the capture of Helena is false.

A council of war was held at the White House on the 28th, in reference to the offensive movements the rebels in Virginia have been for some time threatening.

Hooker expressed the opinion that the rebels were bringing all their forces from Charleston and N. Carolina, to make aggressive movements, however much they may seem to be provided for the defence of Richmond. This deters Hooker from making another immediate advance.

There was a riot at Harrisburg, Pa., on Monday night, between negroes and whites.

Dispatches from San Francisco, of the 24th, state that the French had not abandoned the siege of Puebla on the 30th of April.

Enrollment, under the Conscription Act, proceeding in New York City. Negroes taken down with the rest.

Fifteen of the nine months' regiments from Pennsylvania have returned to Harrisburg from the seat of war.

Gov. Curtin, of Pa., left for Washington on the 27th, to consult with the President relative to the protection of that State against invasion.

The principal harbors of New England are being fortified.

Gold closed at 144.

WARTRACE, June 1.

Nashville Union of May 23 received. It contains a dispatch from New York of the 21st ult., which says that Butler has been summoned to Washington. Meagher's resignation has been accepted.

Arrangements have been perfected to add 100,000 cavalry to the Yankee forces within six months.

The gunboats Crystal and Kanawha captured the English rebel steamer Eugene of Mobile, on the 8th. A rebel General was one of the passengers.

There were 30 captured craft at Key West. The rebels sent a regiment 15 miles below Falmouth to secure the transit of medicines, and other supplies, from Baltimore.

RICHMOND, June 1.

Northern dates of the 29th, in the Chicago Times, dated on the field, Vicksburg, Saturday, 6 o'clock at night, says: No fighting to day, the troops retiring from the assault. Yesterday our repulse was complete at all points of the rebel lines, but no discouragement need be entertained of our final success. We are entrenching and building rifle pits. Cavalry were sent towards Canton to ascertain the whereabouts of Johnston's forces. Loss yesterday 1,000.

A later dispatch to the Times, dated Memphis, May 27th, says: Our forces are repulsed at Vicksburg, but another steamer, from the vicinity of Vicksburg, on Monday, arrived to day, reports that Grant had captured 4 rebel redoubts—the fighting was desperate. The rebels rolled shells down steep hills, which exploded among the Federals, creating fearful havoc. The same dispatch adds, fighting going on furiously when the steamer left.

A special to the N. Y. Times from Washington, says that there is nothing later from Vicksburg. It begins to be hinted in official circles that the siege may last two weeks. Friday's attack was very sanguinary. National losses very heavy. The rebels fought with great coolness and desperation, reserving their fire until the Federals came within murderous range. The rebels, however, were driven back by main force into their last line of entrenchments.

A Cairo dispatch says the fighting on Friday was desperate. Grant charged the fortifications and took some, the rebels rallied and took them. There was much hand to hand fighting. Federal loss 5,000. The rebels used hand-grenades when the Federals attempted to storm the works.

Arrivals at Philadelphia, from Pernambuco, report great destruction of Federal vessels by the Alahama and Florida, including two ships laden with valuable cargoes of tea.

A special to the Herald from Washington, dated May 28, says: Lee's army in motion—Trains moving towards Catper, followed by heavy columns of troops. Lee has issued an address to the rebel army.